

with much vigor. "Paralytic economic," he expressed himself as being optimistic as to the result of the Brussels conference which, he says, will be merely a "meeting of experts to adjust details."

It is learned, however, that his plan should be the cancellation of debts would not sufficiently benefit her and that France, who would be the chief beneficiary, should compensate Italy by allocating to her some of the German reparations bonds.

Such a suggestion ruins the entire Italian plan in French eyes. Both the Italians and Belgians are working valiantly to save the conference to-night however slim the hope. The Germans also are trying to keep the subject open and it is understood that they have made efforts to get in touch with the American representatives in London.

It was the conference which the German note and French unwillingness to accept German assurances that developed the serious situation. The note was considered by the conference as too indefinite. Poincaré said that the Germans were the best evidence that Germany could not be trusted, and he asserted that he would insist that the only thing possible was occupation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr. He demanded allied action to such a plan. Bonar Law said that he could not accede to this without consulting the Cabinet.

It is no secret that the Cabinet will back Poincaré. It is refusing to support the French. The Italians and Belgians have failed to take definite sides. Bonar Law submitted what the British plan would be on broad lines. It provided for the immediate payment by the Germans to France of 50,000,000 gold marks taken from the foreign currency held by German industrialists. Then to grant Germany six months during which French sanctions could not be imposed. At the end of six months if the Germans showed good faith the sanctions would not be imposed, but if they showed bad faith Great Britain would back France and his replacement would be almost any other punitive measures France wanted.

Poincaré rejected this plan and it was at this point that the conference adjourned to-night.

French officials in conference circles with the exception of the Italian as the general interpretation of Poincaré's attitude is that there is no possibility of moving the conference into a new phase. The Italian is whether the breakdown in the conference might result in the fall of the Poincaré Government before the French can move into the Ruhr and his replacement by M. Loucheur or some other Premier capable of conciliation.

The Allies have not hesitated to tell Poincaré that occupation of more German territory means war. Whether now or later, and that they do not favor more war.

**King Receives Premiers.**

The conference took an unexpected course to-day when the morning session adjourned to allow the delegates to go to Buckingham Palace. The King had hurriedly returned from the country and had invited the allied Premiers only when they were about to start for Downing Street. The King's reception of the Premiers was a royal occasion and it is understood that the King spoke to each of them individually.

It is understood that the King spoke with such force and gravity to his British subjects that he has won the approval of the British people for peace and a return to normal economic life.

The conference will meet to-morrow without hope of reaching some sort of an agreement, but in view of the attitude which it is known will be taken by Bonar Law's Cabinet advisers, it seems that there will be nothing to do but to discontinue it. It remains for Bonar Law to determine how nearly benevolent England's attitude can be when the French occupy the Ruhr alone.

**LONDON PRESS CALLS FOR ALLIED UNITY**

**Strikes Warning Note Against Split in Conference.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—The rejection of the German proposals by the conference of allied Premiers, this morning's newspapers rejoice over the preservation of unanimity among the Allies and strike a warning note that the conference should not split. The Daily Telegraph says: "It is with no little regret and anxiety that we record this morning's development of a serious crisis in the conference. We understand Poincaré showed no inclination to abandon his project for early occupation of the Ruhr and that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held this morning to consider the matter. The character of the discussions will be determined largely by two factors of importance—one is the attitude of Poincaré in urging occupation of the Ruhr as a 'productive pledge'; the other is the insistence of Mussolini upon the interrelated debts being discussed along with the reparations, but it is the first which dominates the situation."

The Daily Mail says: "There is one point on which all shades of British opinion thoroughly agree, in view of the conference of allied Premiers. It is that the unity of the Entente must be maintained. It is universally recognized that any disagreement between France and Great Britain would have instant disastrous consequences both to our country and to Europe." It deplores David Lloyd George's articles in the English and American press as being "the wrong thing at the wrong time."

The Times says: "The best news about the conference is that it is still in being. The fact is that all circumstances in the present crisis indicate the wisdom of refraining from any abrupt and hasty measures. As Poincaré reminds us in his reply to Lloyd George, the Lausanne conference is practical proof that a complete accord was possible even when it seemed most hopeless, and these discussions from Paris, have completed an invention of value to mariners."

The details are still kept secret, but the apparatus will measure resistances in such a way as to enable mariners to gauge the depth of the sea at any moment by pressing a button."

**Constantinople Won't Be a "Reno" for Foreigners**

**DR. NANSEN RECEIVES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE**

**Refers to Great Aid From U. S. Relief Organizations.**

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—The Nobel Peace Prize was presented to-day to Fridtjof Nansen of the Nobel Institute in the presence of King Håkon, Crown Prince Olaf, the Prime Minister, and Cabinet officials. The award was for Dr. Nansen's relief work in Russia and Asia Minor for the past year. Nansen had been working for the betterment of the human condition in Russia and Asia Minor for the past year. Nansen had been working for the betterment of the human condition in Russia and Asia Minor for the past year. Nansen had been working for the betterment of the human condition in Russia and Asia Minor for the past year.

**TURKS TO BAR ALIENS FROM OWNING LAND**

**Law Is Not Retroactive and Will Not Affect American Institutions.**

**REFUSING CONCESSIONS**

**Tell Lausanne Envoy's of Possible Ban on Foreign Lawyers and Doctors.**

**IGNORE RUSSIAN ATTACK**

**Ismet Does Not Prevent Dispatch of Tchitcherine's Warning to Turkish Papers.**

LAUSANNE, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—Turkish Nationalist delegates are holding out strongly for all sovereignty prerogatives and have given the other delegates to understand that henceforth they will refuse to foreigners the right to own land in Turkey. As this law would not be retroactive it would not affect property in the possession of American missionary and philanthropic institutions. This policy places Turkey in the same category as Japan, where foreigners are still without the privilege of owning property in fee simple.

Another proposed stipulation relates to refusal to issue permits to foreign lawyers and doctors to practice within the confines of Turkey. Ankara is determined to show the world that she is qualified to run her country from every standpoint without outside assistance. The proposed measure of prohibition will not apply to American missionary physicians serving philanthropically in clinics.

It is understood that the American delegation will make no special demands concerning the number of American warships authorized to pass through the Dardanelles, but probably will adhere to the general plan fixed by the conference, as Europe's requirements in this respect are certain to satisfy Ankara.

Ismet Pasha's suggestion that squadrons of British and American ships be limited to light ships is based on the American idea that the Black Sea should be kept open for peaceful commerce.

Ismet Pasha is not worried over the attitude of George Tchitcherine to turn Turkey away from Europe and America and plunge her into the arms of Soviet Russia. He refused to influence Turkish correspondents against sending full accounts of Tchitcherine's speech to Turkey by opening up the Dardanelles was exposing both Turkey and Russia to future destruction by the great Powers.

A leading Turkish publicist declared: "Russia is our hereditary enemy. Tchitcherine prates about affinity and community of interests between the Russians and Turks, but we are not fools. We know that there are to-day in Russian Turkey 30,000,000 Turks, who, if they dwell formerly under the oppression of Czarism, are to-day ruled by an iron hand under the blight of Bolshevism."

**WASHINGTON EXPECTS NO NEW DEBT MANEUVER**

**Sees Much Merit in Proposals of Bonar Law.**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—Government officials do not anticipate a new maneuver looking to the cancellation of the European debt as result of the conference of Premiers in London, it was intimated to-day. The fact, it was said, that Bonar Law has stated that the conference is not to consider the cancellation of the French debt does not imply that this move is the precursor to another cancellation appeal to the United States. An agreement on reparations among the Powers concerned, however, might have an important bearing on the re-funding agreements which the world war debt commission intends to carry out.

It can be said, however, that this Government sees much merit in the British proposal for the solution of the reparations question, having already stated that the reparations had to be slashed to bring them within the paying capacity of the German people, and this Bonar Law proposes to do, while his other proposals for a moratorium and abstention from anything like a military gesture are regarded favorably in Washington.

**FRENCH INVENTION MEASURES SEA DEPTHS**

**Pressure of Button Will Reveal Distance.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—Prof. Langevin, professor of physics at the College of France, whose researches during the war enabled experts to gauge exactly the distance of the "Big Bertha" from Paris, has completed an invention of value to mariners.

The details are still kept secret, but the apparatus will measure resistances in such a way as to enable mariners to gauge the depth of the sea at any moment by pressing a button."

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**CLEMENCEAU SAYS FRENCH NEVER COVETED RHINELAND**

**Continued from First Page.**

similar to one from Lloyd George? Certainly not."

Several times Clemenceau gave his opinion that the difficulties of France would be settled. He said: "If the guaranty doesn't work, of course we have no choice. But fortunately there is a little time yet and I feel assured from the friendly point of view toward the French people that the matter will be settled."

He remarked that the two countries with the "best frontiers," England and America, had obtained guaranty. America, he thought, had been guaranteed by the result of the Washington arms conference, England by the same conference and the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow. As the English have been disturbed by Clemenceau's references to Scapa Flow, an interviewer asked him if he had meant to charge the British with bringing about the destruction of the fleet.

"Never," he replied, "I must be frank and call it negligence, but that is all I do not insinuate anything else in any way. I never said there was anything wrong."

Clemenceau declined to repeat what passed between President Harding and himself and Senator Lodge and himself in their Washington conversations. But on the whole he was noticeably cheered by the results of his visit to the Capitol. He apparently has no reason to believe America would be willing to enter into a European compact such as the four Power treaty for the stabilization of lands bordering the Pacific, which grew out of the arms conference, but has not been ratified by France, but he had an opportunity to state the cause of France to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he seems to think Senator Lodge is sympathetic at least to the extent of appreciating France's predicament and in any way to see her safeguarded in dealing with it can be done without sacrifice of American principles.

Clemenceau said to-night he was much pleased with the talks he had in Washington. He reported that some of the Senators and Representatives who heard his principal address in the city disagreed with him, but others who spoke to him after the meeting said he had opened "new views" and they would examine the situation of France carefully.

From France he said he had received no report of the effect of his American tour except that his friends wanted to arrange a reception and banquet for his coming.

"This," he said, "I have declined. After landing I am going home to the Vendée as fast as I can. As for the mission which I gave myself in this country, if I have not succeeded, at least I have tried."

**CLEMENCEAU FAREWELL HERE TO-MORROW NIGHT**

**To Be Guest of Committee for Devastated France.**

Georges Clemenceau will deliver his farewell message to-morrow night at a dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. More than 1,300 persons have made reservations for the dinner, and many of them are expected to be present. Mr. Clemenceau will sail for France the next day.

Owen Winter will make the opening address. Ambassador Jusserand will speak. Clemenceau's speech will be broadcast by radio.

The dinner is to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Committee for Devastated France and will usher in a series of conferences on the committee work in agriculture, public health and libraries to begin the following day. Both Mr. Clemenceau and M. Jusserand have been deeply interested in the work of the committee, and have expressed their approval of the plans now being made to have France continue the work wherever possible.

At the conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Wednesday explanation will be made of how the American public library plan, hitherto unknown in France, has been instituted in many places in that country. Committee workers are now managing a demonstration library in Paris in cooperation with French officials. Several women are being trained in this country to carry on the work. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, will preside at the conference. Other speakers will be Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of Williams College, and Miss Alice S. Tyler of Western Reserve University.

**TURKS ORDER GREEK CHARGE DAUGHTRY ENVOY FROM POST**

**Armenian Patriarch Prepares to Flee Constantinople for Safety.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—The Greek High Commissioner has been ordered to quit Constantinople. The Armenian Patriarch is preparing to flee.

The Ankara Assembly has chosen Dr. Adnan Bey to represent the Nationalists in Constantinople, and Adnan Bey will go to Thrace as Military Governor. Adnan Bey is the husband of Halide Edibe, who has a wide reputation as a poet, and is Minister of Education in the Nationalist Government. He is a distinguished physician.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—Constantinople probably has ceased to be Turkey's capital for all time; it remains the seat of the Caliphate and the religious center of Turkey and the Moslem world, but Kemal Pasha and his helpers in the construction of Nationalist Turkey have no thought of reestablishing Turkey's political heart within range of foreign warships in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

After centuries of world importance Constantinople will be relegated to a place of secondary importance, and the grand has given way to Moscow. Ankara has proved a safe refuge for Mustafa Kemal's National Assembly, just as Moscow afforded the Soviet Government protection from the onswinging German army and the allied warships, and it will probably become the permanent capital. Bursa, Turkey's ancient capital and the burial place of many famous Sultans, has been rejected because within range of great guns on the Sea of Marmora.

The permanent location of the Turkish capital at Ankara will be a blow to the United States and other nations which have the embassy in Constantinople. Life will be dull at Ankara for the foreign diplomats, as it is a dreary interior Turkish town of about 20,000 population. It is in a great cattle and sheep country 300 miles east of Constantinople on a branch railroad and 200 miles south of the Black Sea, without any connection by road with the highway closed half the year. It is scattered about among the ruins of Roman walls.

**EARTHQUAKES STILL SHAKE JAPAN'S ISLES**

**Much Loss of Life Feared—Volcanoes Resume Activity.**

TOKIO, Dec. 9. (Associated Press.)—Twenty-two persons were killed in the recent earthquake on the Shimabara peninsula on the Island of Kyushu. Earthquakes were reported also at Aomori and Hakodate. The shocks continued for more than thirty hours without interrupting. Unofficial estimates place the death list in excess of 100. In some places the land sank three feet. Many bridges were destroyed.

The quakes were felt with less severity at Fukuoka. The most serious situation, officials said, was on the Island of Kyushu. All the shocks were attributed to the volcanoes on Mount Aso. Residents of Shimabara have fled their homes and sought refuge at Nagasaki, where many of the wounded also were taken.

Shocks continued to be felt to-day. The first was the most violent since 1913, when 300 were killed. The volcanoes of Unzen and Aso are entering an active period after nine years of comparative quietness.

**STINNES INVESTMENTS STIR FEAR OF SWISS**

**May Cause International Complications at Brussels.**

GENEVA, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—The Swiss Republic Union has demanded of the Federal Council that an inquiry be made concerning the operations in Switzerland of German companies in which Hugo Stinnes has a controlling interest.

The union asserts that Herr Stinnes has invested 20,000,000 gold marks in Switzerland to escape taxation at home. It fears this may endanger Swiss independence or give rise to international complications if the reparations is discussed at Brussels.

**CARNEGIE FUND AIDS MARTYRS TO X-RAYS**

**Money Grants to Two French Scientists; Medal to Another.**

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Carnegie gold medal has been awarded to Prof. Bergeon of Bordeaux University, a recent victim of X-ray research, whose right arm and three fingers of the left hand were amputated.

Dr. Charles Valliant of La Rabolais Hospital, who a short time ago underwent his thirteenth operation of amputation, was awarded a medal for his efforts of X-ray research. Prof. Leroy, another sufferer from the rays, will receive money grants from the Carnegie Foundation.

**DEMOCRATS PLAN NO SERIOUS FIBUSTER**

**Shipping Measure Is Facing Long and Severe Fight in Senate.**

**SECRET POLLS TAKEN**

**Series of Amendments Will Be Offered—Debate May Begin To-day.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senate supporters and opponents of the Administration shipping bill to-day measured their strength and laid their plans preparatory to the beginning to-morrow of debate on the measure. Everything pointed to a hard and long fight, possible only with interruptions until the end of the session next March.

Opponents of the legislation, neither on the Democratic side nor among the Republicans, intend to show their hands prior to the motion to be made to-morrow by Chairman Jones of the Commerce Committee, to take up the measure.

Democratic Senators have not planned any filibuster against the bill, as erroneously printed in several parts of the country. In denying one report that his party had abandoned plans to talk the shipping bill to death Senator Fletcher (Dem., Fla.) said he did not know any such program had been considered.

The Senator expressed the opinion, however, that the consideration of the shipping bill will consume an indefinite period of time because of the determination of the insurgent Republicans to subject the proposal to a most minute analysis and to demand more information than the Government has yet placed in the hands of the Senate. Senator Fletcher explained that the Democrats hoped that the consideration of the legislation, but they do not expect to conduct a filibuster.

Senator Borah (Idaho), one of the Republican opponents, early last week proposed some amendments to the measure, including proposals for free tolls for coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal, and for regulation of railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission on a long and short haul basis.

Senator La Follette (Wis.), who is looked upon as one of the strongest Republican opponents, is expected to come north before the debate gets far under way with other legislative proposals in the way of "riders" to the bill.

**DUKE OF ABERCORN IS NORTH IRISH GOVERNOR**

**Member of Ulster Senate Appointed by King.**

LONDON, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Governor-General of northern Ireland by King George V.

Healy was appointed Governor-General of southern Ireland.

The Duke of Abercorn was elected to the Senate of the Ulster Parliament in 1921. He served in the Imperial Parliament for the city of Londonderry, 1900-1913, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone in 1913. The first earldom of Abercorn was created in 1575. The title of Duke of Abercorn was a marquessate in 1750 and a dukedom in 1865. The second Duke of Abercorn was a prominent Unionist peer and a member of the British, South African Company. The present incumbent is third of his line. He was born in 1863.

**COLUMBIA PROFESSOR JOINS RED SERVICES**

**Brissenden Wonders if Harding Is Helping I. W. W.**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10. Under the auspices of the joint anti-communist committee, the affairs of which are conducted by Roger N. Baldwin, radical leader, a memorial service was held here to-day for Ricardo Flores Magón, an anarchist known in Mexico and California as "the Scorpion," who died in Leavenworth prison in 1919.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, Representative in Congress from Illinois; Prof. Paul Brissenden of Columbia University; and Dr. John A. Ryan, of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The meeting was turned into a general amnesty demonstration.

Prof. Brissenden said: "Magón was sacrificed on the altar of intolerance—an intolerance which seems to me quite the most shameful kind of all; intolerance of the free expression of opinion. Other lives have gone before his on this altar. Still others will follow after him unless the people wake up to the fact that the war is really over."

Brissenden said "the extreme left seems to be increasingly busy" in the United States, while it is becoming much less rampant in other countries. "It is cause and effect," Brissenden asserted. "If it were not for the intervention of the United States, which, unwittingly, become, ex-officio, the chief organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World? Otherwise, why not general amnesty?"

**MOSCOW GATHERING FOR ARBITRATION**

**Conference Agrees on Non-Aggression Treaty.**

MOSCOW, Dec. 10. (Associated Press.)—A non-aggression treaty, providing for an arbitration board, has been agreed upon by the limitation of armaments conference here, attended by delegates of Russia and border States, and the conference has turned its attention to army reduction.

No concrete proposition on armament is being considered yet, as several of the conferees hold that this matter requires many technicalities requiring the advice of experts, which may not be available for months.

At Saturday's session Prince Ferdinand Radzivil, representing Poland, emphatically proposed cutting his country's armed forces to 280,000 within a year, with plans for further reductions annually along lines worked out by a board of army experts.

Prince Radzivil intended this was not enough, and that more drastic reductions were desired. He agreed to a reduction in the Red army to 600,000, and the limit of 280,000 for Poland's army. He insisted upon reaching a definite decision so that disarmament provisions could be included in the pact as a whole.

Prince Radzivil was supported by several other delegates in his demand for consideration by experts.

It is limitation of armaments upon which the fate of the conference hinges. Russia continues to urge that the President of the United States, at this point be included in the agreement before it would be satisfactory to Russia and ready for signature.

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